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odor that they exhale when perfectly ripe, though to some persons this odor is disagreeable because of its intensity. As a table fruit, however, the melon is almost worthless, for though it is somewhat eaten when over-ripe, it is neither sweet nor of pleasant flavor. At best it is made the basis of a dessert by the use of sugar and wine to impart to it the sweetness and flavor which it naturally lacks. It is also capable of use in preserves, and forms the basis of the smallest of the stuffed mangoes,— a name which is no more appropriate to it than those of pomegranate and mock orange.

Related to the Dudaim, but rather to be regarded as an undeveloped netted melon, is the other form of the musk melon here shown, which is likewise destitute of longitudinal grooves, and possesses a jelly-like pulp about the seeds. This appears to be cultivated more or less extensively under the names of mango and vegetable peach, mainly for use in pickling, preserving, and jellies, though when fully ripe it is more palatable than the Dudaim, and capable of use on the table, if sliced with a liberal allowance of sugar and a little lemon or other flavoring substance. Unlike the Dudaim, it is covered with slightly elevated gray lines, generally distinct from one another, but suggestive of the more pronounced ridges of the netted varieties of cantaloup; but it possesses the same powerful fragrance at maturity, when it assumes a uniform light lemon color.

Explanation of plate 30.— Fig. 1, Dish of Dudaim Melons, half size; fig. 2, Preserving Melon, two-thirds natural size.

5. TILLANDSIA UTRICULATA L.*

Specimens of this Tillandsia were received in February, 1893, from W. T. Swingle and T. Holm, Mr. Swingle reporting it as very common on trees along the banks of the St. John's river and its tributaries, the cup formed by the imbricated leaves being filled with water. Mention was also made of the fact that the flowers were cream colored, in contrast with the usual purple of the genus. This specimen, which had already begun to send up a scape, flowered at the Garden in the early part of June, and furnished the material for the accompanying plate.

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* Linnaeus, Species Plantarum (1753), i. 286, with earlier references; Willd. Sp. ii. 11; Lamarck, Encycl. i. 617; Leconte, Ann. N. Y. Lyceum, 1826, ii. 129; Roem. & Schultes, Syst. vii. 1220; Chapm. Fl. S. U. S. 471; Baker, Journ. Bot. 1888, xxvi. 144, and Handbook Bromel. 229; Garber,

Tillandsia utriculata was one of the plants to attract the attention of earlier botanical explorers of the West Indian region, as is evident from the citations of Linnaeus under his description in the Species Plantarum. Bartram, writing in 1791, mentions it under the name of *T. lingulata* as a very large flourishing plant growing on the branches of trees, especially live oak, and greatly resembling, at some distance, a well-grown plant of the pine apple. He adds that "the large deep green leaves are placed in an imbricated order, and ascendant; but their extremities are reflex, their bases gibbous and hollowed, like a ladle, and capable of containing near a pint of water." Mr. Baker, in his classical revision of the large genus Tillandsia, places this species in Koch's subgenus Cyathophora, characterized by the rosulate leaves forming a cup, the inflorescence not distichous, the petal blade lingulate, with the claw scaleless, and long style and stamens. Of this group, *utriculata* is the only species possessing a large loose panicle. According to Baker it most nearly resembles *T. flexuosa*, from which it differs in its non-distichous spikes. Its distribution appears to be through southern Florida, the Bahamas and West Indies, Trinidad and Venezuela.*

T. utriculata is less densely scurfy than many of its con-

Bot. Gaz. ii. 7. *T. lingulata,* Bartram, Travels, 59, and French translation, i. 122. *T. Nuttallii,* Roem. & Sch. *l. c.* *T. Bartrami,* Nutt. Sill. Journ. (2) v. 292. *T. flexuosa,* var. *pallida,* Lindl. Bot. Reg. pl. 749. *Platystachys utriculata,* Beer, Bromel. 266. *P. Ehrenbergii,* Koch. *Allardtia Potockii,* Antoine, Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 1878, 56. *Vriesia ramosa,* Beer. — The bibliography chiefly from Baker.

* Baker, *l. c.*; Hitchcock, Fourth Garden Rept. 135, 169.

geners, the deep green glossy leaf-surface acquiring a glaucous tint from the sparse scales. The whitish flower stalk is about equal in length to the leaves, and sheathed at intervals of about an inch by closely appressed bracts of a deep green. The panicle is about as long as the scape, with ascending branches a span long, the rachis flattened above each axil, and the subtending bract wrapped about the branch. The calyx is deep green, and each is closely encircled by a glossy bract of nearly equal length and similar color, just about equaling the pale internode. The expanded corolla is about double the length of the calyx, white with a slight creaminess, and somewhat waxen in appearance, cylindrical with perfectly erect lobes, opening only for a short distance on one side to form a slit through which the straight white filaments with yellow anthers and white style with green stigma protrude for about a quarter of an inch.

Explanation of plate 31. Fig. 1, flowering plant of *Tillandsia utriculata,* one-sixth natural size; fig. 2, branch of panicle, natural size; fig. 3, flower, × 2; fig. 4, flower with calyx opened, natural size; fig. 5, petal, natural size; fig. 6, cross-section of ovary, × 10; fig. 7, stigmas, × 3.

6. AGAVE PARVIFLORA TORREY.*

This charming little Agave, the smallest of the genus, was collected on the original Mexican boundary survey, by Dr. Schott, in the Sierras of southern Arizona, and characterized by Professor Torrey in the Botany of the Boundary Survey. Since that time, so far as I can learn, it has not been collected, although what purports to be this species is in cultivation in Europe; and the only material in the Engelmann herbarium is a portion of the original Schott specimen. In the latter part of July, 1892, Professor

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* Bot. Mex. Bound. 214; Engelmann, Transactions St. Louis Academy, iii. 306, and Collected Writings, 307; Baker, Gardeners' Chronicle, 1877, n. s. vii. 303, and Amaryllideae, 166; Hemsley, Biologia Cent. Amer. iii. 347.